

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

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OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

OUR NATIONAL CONGRESS.—THE MESSAGE—PRESIDENT GRANT.

The Second Session of the Forty-third Congress of the United States will convene regularly at the National Capitol in Washington on Monday next. The first business after the organization will be the reception of the President's Message. This document is always awaited with much interest, not only by members of Congress and by other officers of government, but by politicians generally and by all good and enlightened citizens throughout the land. Owing to the peculiar state of the country, the universal depression of business, the political turmoil in many of the states, the serious and wide spread agitation of certain radical questions which some conceive to have been pronounced upon at the late elections, as inflation of the currency, transportation of produce to the seaboard, official patronage and reform in the civil service, specie payments, integrity and efficiency with economy in every department of the government—all of which are supposed to affect the industrial interests of the whole country, the President's message is looked for this year with an anxiety seldom felt heretofore.

There is good reason for this too, illustrating as it does the political wisdom of the founders of the Constitution in making it the duty of the President.

From time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient and proper.

For he is peculiarly qualified by his relations to the government and to the country, and by his natural discernment, his shrewd observations and his six years official experience and training, to survey the whole ground, to comprehend the true interests of all sections of the country and the needs of every department of the government, as no other man can. These considerations may well secure respect for his Message at this time and give great weight to his recommendations.

It is fortunate for the well being of all interests, that the President is not a new, inexperienced, untried man. President Grant is no Charlatan, indulging in untested theories or balancing unknown hypotheses expatiating in glittering generalities or riding experimental hobbies. He is eminently sagacious, deliberate and practical, honest, patriotic and persistent. And since the ballot of 1874, as the sword in the hands of the people, has cut the Gordian knot and loosed him from the ties of Party straight-jackets, we predict that he will now assert his independence of secular and dogmatic political partisans, and prove him to be more than ever trustworthy and capable of being the head and representative, the exponent and administrator of the beliefs and estate of Forty Millions of American Citizens.

We have never lost confidence in President Grant and we feel it our duty and our pleasure to support his just measures of administration by checking a spirit of censorious criticism and groundless fault finding. Probably among his first measures will be the removal of those executive officers, whether of the cabinet or of lower grades, whose official conduct has rendered them obnoxious to public censure and brought odium upon his administration. We hope he will not hesitate or delay to apply the pruning knife vigorously and skillfully in this direction, and call into the service only such as will evince capacity, fidelity and zeal, and who will co-operate with him to advance the best interests of the nation and to crown his administration with glory and honor. And President Grant is just the discerning and resolute man to do this wisely and effectively.

CONSTITUTION AND PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

I. PRELIMINARY HISTORY.

Our country, formerly a Colony of Great Britain until 1776, in that year on the 4th of July, by the ever memorable DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, dissolved its connection with the British Crown; and, after a revolutionary struggle of seven years, achieved its independence; which the mother country was compelled to acknowledge by a Treaty of Peace, signed at Paris on the third of September, 1783.

From 1781 to 1789, when the CONSTITUTION was ratified, the country had existed under Articles of Confederation, but on the 4th of March, 1789, the thirteen States became a unit under the new constitution with the Latin phrase *E Pluribus Unum* (one from many) for its maxim, and George Washington its first President to administer its government.

The United States thus became a consolidated SOVEREIGN REPUBLIC from March 4th, 1789. A Republic is a Commonwealth or State in which the exercise of sovereign power is lodged in representatives elected by the people. It differs from a Democracy, in which the people exercise the power.

To be exact, both terms States had ratified the Constitution at this time. North Carolina gave her assent four months later and Rhode Island in June, 1790.

The Government of the United States is comprised in three Departments—the Legislative, the Executive, the Judicial.

THE LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislative powers of the government are vested in The Congress, which embrace a two Houses or Body.

THE SENATE: THE REPRESENTATIVES.

The SENATE is composed of the Vice-President of the United States, who sits as presiding officer during its sessions, and of two citizens chosen from each State by the respective Legislatures thereof, for the term of six years. As there are now thirty-seven States in the Union the present number of Senators is seventy-four. All the States are equal in the Senate.

The Senate has joint power with the President in making Treaties, appointing Ambassadors and the principal subordinate executive officers of the Government.

The HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is composed of 292 citizens each elected by the votes of citizens of the Congressional District in which he resides. The number of Representatives from the different States is graduated according to the population of the several States. By this rule New York has 33, Pennsylvania 27, and New Jersey seven.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive powers of the Government are vested in the President of the United States, who is elected for 4 years by the people through the medium of electors.

The executive functions, however, are largely exercised by five Secretaries, an Attorney General and a Postmaster General, all of whom are appointed by the President and Senate, and each of whom is head of a Department established by Congress.

The Secretary of State has charge of the relations of our Government to Foreign Countries.

The Secretary of the Treasury has the planning and managing of the finances and monetary affairs of the Government, including the ways and means of revenue.

The Secretary of War has oversight and management of the army, and whatever pertains to its equipment, support, etc.

The Secretary of the Navy holds the same relation to that branch.

The Secretary of the Interior has the management of the interests of the Public Lands, the interests of Agriculture, and the regulation of Indian affairs.

The Attorney General is, of course, the law officer of the Government and advises the executive officers of the legal status of any questions that may be submitted to him.

The Postmaster General is the head of the mail transportation business and of all the immense Post Office business all over the country.

All these act in subjection to the approval and control of the President except the Secretary of the Treasury, who is obliged to account directly to Congress.

Of the Judicial Department we will speak another time.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER.—THE MONTCLAIR.

Among all our exchanges there are no papers that we look for with more interest, or read from beginning to end with more pleasure than these two most excellent family journals. The former though more than half a century old, and large and weighty, is more fresh and vigorous than ever. Their great variety includes the light, cheerful and entertaining, as well as the solid, the instructive and the culturing. The sentimental, the scientific, the religious, the secular and who can tell the rest, are ever new and valuable, each number promising better than its predecessors. We are glad to be able to recommend these journals warmly without any drawback.

NEW JERSEY DOM.

Dr. Eddy, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Snake Hill, is dangerously ill with small pox.

The met. screw works of New Brunswick, in which about 300 persons are employed, has resumed operations. The works had been closed for a month.

The sales, desks, &c., in the offices at Hoboken of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company are advertised for sale by Sheriff Lavery to satisfy a judgment in favor of Toffey for damages sustained on the road.

Mr. John J. Ross, of Newark, was stricken with apoplexy in the street in front of the parsonage of St. Paul's Church, Thursday evening, and died two hours afterward.

Bishop Cummins will preach in Association Hall, Newark, on Sunday next. He will be taken from a party of the Reformed Episcopal Church in the city.

William Denmore, a resident of Newark, while on his way to business in New York yesterday, fell dead in the ferry-house at Communipaw. Apoplexy is the supposed cause of death.

The Court of Errors and Appeals have affirmed the judgment for \$3,500 rendered in favor of Francis W. Bailey and wife against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by Mrs. Bailey on the road two or three years ago.

Rev. Dr. H. Coulter, of Iowa, has accepted the call of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newark.

The American Tract Society will place a copy of the Bible in each of the passenger-cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Dr. Nicholson, who is about retiring from the Episcopal Church to join the Cammies movement, delivered his farewell sermon to his Newark congregation last Sunday. He did not state his reason for the change.

THE NEW JERSEY EPISCOPALIAN.—The following is a copy of the letter of Dr. Scarborough accepting the Bishopric of the new diocese of New Jersey:

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 24, 1874. To Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., Alfred Stokes, D. D., T. Lewis Bantier, and Messrs. Charles B. Wilson, Alfred B. Livingston, Committee, &c.

My dear brethren—I have delayed my answer to your letter of the 18th last, informing me of my election to the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey, in order that I might

be able to confer personally with some of you, and to find out more fully the mind of the clergy and laity of the diocese. And now, with all the facts and information before me; after the most careful consideration, and looking to God for his special help and guidance, I am fully persuaded of my duty to accept the high office and responsibilities to which you have called me, with such singular and hearty unanimity.

To you, therefore, as chosen representatives, and through you to the diocese, I hereby communicate my formal acceptance of the office of a Bishop in the Church of God, provided the ecclesiastical authority of other dioceses shall confirm my election and consent to my consecration.

To those who know the blessings and comforts I have had in ministering to the noble parish from which this election comes me, I need not say that my decision has cost me much anxiety and pain. If in my future work among you I shall have the same cordial support I have had here, I could ask no more without asking an impossible service of your hands.

During the coming weeks and always I crave your earnest prayers, dear brethren, that I may have grace and strength sufficient for the sacred work to which, in God's name, I now and here commit myself for the remainder of my life and ministry, whether that be long or short. I can only pledge anew to the Church and to you a full and honest consecration of myself, all I am, and all I have, to my work, while in advance I beg your considerate forbearance, if in anything I seem to fall short of the noble men who have preceded me in this holy office.

In love and zeal, striving together for the faith of the Gospel, and the up-building of Christ's Kingdom, may we be true yoke-fellows in our work, while we look up to Him for a blessing who alone can give the increase here or the reward of faithful service hereafter.

Commending you, dear brethren, and the whole diocese to God's loving care, I am, believe me, faithfully your friend and servant. JOHN SCARBOROUGH.

NEWS ITEMS.

KING KALAKA.—The King of the Sandwich Islands is on a visit to the United States. He arrived at San Francisco on Sunday last and landed amidst the booming of cannon from the national war vessels in the harbor. A military escort, ordered by the Governor, and considerable enthusiasm by an immense throng of people, gathered to witness the landing, set at defiance the Christian sanctities of a sacred Sabbath and set at bad example to his Majesty, King Kalaka.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.—A telegram from London says: A circular letter from Archbishop Manning was read in all the Catholic churches of the diocese on Sunday, declaring that all persons who do not accept the doctrine of Papal infallibility cease to be Catholics.

IN MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH.—Mayor Haymeyer died at noon Monday, in the City Hall, struck down suddenly by apoplexy. He had been severely chilled by exposure during a long walk on his way to the office, and the severity of the shock, with the unusual exertion, was more than so aged a man could sustain. After reaching his room he sat down, tried vainly to shake off the insensibility which was coming on him, and struggling a few painful moments died. He was 71 years old, and the first Mayor of New York who died in office.

JONATHAN STURGES, an old and respected merchant of New York, died at his residence, on Sunday, of pneumonia, aged 73 years. At his funeral, on Tuesday, Rev. Dr. Johnson preached the following eulogy: "A desire for success, the speaker said, may make a man honest and industrious; a love of distinction may make him active in public matters; a love of honor may make him moral; but in the formation of a religious life the influence of the Holy Spirit must be recognized, and this was the real power and genuine glory of Jonathan Sturges."

HOME MATTERS.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER at Bloomfield Centre Nov. & Dec. 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

At 7 A. M. 23° 22° 34° 42° 20° 15° 2° At Noon 33° 44° 44° 33° 27° 32° 40° At 9 P. M. 28° 32° 44° 33° 23° 30° 31°

BLOOMFIELD.

TOWN COUNCIL.—BLOOMFIELD. Regular meeting, November 27. Present Messrs. Beach, Oakes, Potter, Van Houten, Reford and Sherman.

Communication received from Montclair Railway Company, saying they will repair bridges.

It was resolved that the Clerk notify Mr. Campbell, Collector to pay to School Trustees all the money he has on hand for school account, and to appropriate money on hand to debts of Township as per warrant by the Town Committee.

The following bills were ordered paid and warrants issued therefor:—Montclair Gas Company to October 1st, \$1,435.17; lighting account; R. N. Dodd, horse hire, \$40; contingent account; J. G. Keyser, \$45; room account, \$5; contingent; C. Van Houten, \$15 road account; Moses Dodd, constable, \$50 contingent account.

The Clerk was ordered to notify R. N. Dodd that the Council will not be responsible for any more horse hire.

The Clerk was ordered to notify Peter McKinney to remove stone from Central Avenue, opposite Library building.

A communication was received from Moses W. Dodd, in relation to widening Washington Avenue, and placed on file; and the Chairman was requested to answer it, expressing the wish of the Committee that they could allow his fence from his Homestead to the Railroad to remain, but their inability to control parties on the other side of the street, necessitates their stating explicitly, that unless he consent to widen the street by dedication, it will be widened according to law.

SIDE WALK.—We are glad to see that a plank side walk is being laid on Bloomfield and Park Avenues, in front of Mr. Wild's residence. This will make the side walk continuous from the Centre, by the way of those Avenues, to the fine residences on Highland Avenue at Ridgewood.

There is a great need and an earnest call for a sidewalk on Franklin street, from

Dr. White's residence to Liberty street. It is a long standing discredit to the property fronting that the street at that point, that this want should remain unsupplied. Whose neglect is it?

SOCIETY.—This has been a week of life and enjoyment in Bloomfield society. A reception party for Mr. and Mrs. Morton Coggeshall was given on Thursday evening by Mrs. Dr. J. A. Davis. It was not a large company, but quiet, refined and very enjoyable.

On Wednesday evening, the Methodist people had a very pleasant Church social at their parsonage, which was much enjoyed in a very rational way by a large number.

The same evening the Presbyterian people had a Church social at the residence of the Misses Dodd on Central Avenue. A number of the Westminster congregation and some of the Baptist Church contributed to the social pleasures of the evening by their presence and conversation. We think all went away much gratified.

ANNUAL MEETING.—We are desired to state that the Citizens' Protective Association will hold its annual meeting for election of officers and other business on Saturday evening next, in the Presbyterian Lecture room at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, has called on us to desire our efforts to arouse the people of the village to an appreciation of the important work which the Library Association have undertaken.

All but the last two installments of the subscriptions to the stock have been called, as we are informed, but a number of subscribers have not responded a promptly as the progress of the building requires. The Board of Directors earnestly desire immediate payment and also further subscriptions, or the work must stop.

JOSEPH DODD.—An old and faithful attaché of the General Post Office in this City, died at his home in Jersey City yesterday, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a native of New York, and was familiarly, and we believe by courtesy, styled Col. Dodd, and for many years has been a sort of patriarch among his fellow-workers in the General office, his connection with the service having covered a period of more than sixty years. He originally began work as a sort of mail carrier, by attending to the delivery of the outgoing letters from this city to parties authorized to receive them at or after crossing the various ferries. There was a time when it was a part of his regular duty to carry the out-bound Washington, Western, and Southern mail to the agents on the mail coach running from Jersey City, and the old man was fond of relating how he used to take the single bag which contained this important matter, toss it on a shoulder, and trudge with it to the foot of Liberty street. Here he placed it in a skiff, or wherry, and rowed himself across to the Jersey side, where, at an adjacent wharf, the landing place, the coach with armed mail guards was usually in waiting to receive the bag. It was a favorite joke with the old gentleman in later years, as he watched the loading of the double-team wagons, which are required at the present day to convey the same fine ornaments to the Jersey ferries, to tell the employees to get in the work that he had seen the time, when he was a young man, that he used to do, unaided, the work that they, horses and all, now make so much noise about. The mails of the present day, corresponding to those which, in a single bag, Col. Dodd used to toss over his shoulder and carry to the foot of Liberty street, weigh several tons. Later on in life, Col. Dodd was interested in the transportation contracts, under the old system, but the era of railways made the business too colossal for his method and usurped his functions. For some years he has been a sort of privileged employee of the General Office, and on the occasion of breaking ground in the City Hall Park for the foundation of the New Post Office, the old veteran was accorded the post of honor and turned up the first spadeful of earth. This special preference was shown him as being probably the oldest attaché ever connected with the Postal Department of the public service. He was an older brother of our esteemed fellow citizen, Zophar Dodd.

MONTCLAIR. TOWN COUNCIL.—MONTCLAIR. All members present.

Sundry bills for support of poor ordered paid; also bill of Taylor, Bros. & Co., for repair of side walk.

The assessments for opening and working Cliffside Avenue were ratified and approved.

Committee appointed to have signs boards conspicuously placed at all road crossings, according to the recent law on this subject.

Overseer of Poor and Town Clerk appointed a committee to collect from Justices of the Peace, certain fines due the Township for years 72-75.

REAL ESTATE.—We spoke last week of marked indications of new activities in real estate in Montclair. Our further inquiries convince us that the tide is surely rising. Now is the time to get upon the swelling flood that leads to fortune. In addition to the houses in progress heretofore reported in these columns, we have to mention now a house building on Washington street, by Mr. Baldwin and another on same street by Mr. Chittenden; a fine house on Union street by Mr. Crane; two others going up on the "old road," one on Bay Avenue; one on Central Avenue; one on Montclair Avenue and preparations by Mr. Tower and by Mr. Mann for several others.

The very few houses here that are unoccupied at the present time, do not detract from the hopeful future that looms up before us. Those cases have assignable causes consistent with our remarks.

LECTURES.—Rev. Mr. Bradford's first lecture of Overland Travel was given on Tuesday evening at the Congregational

Church to a large audience, who were greatly delighted with the entertainment and the valuable information, which was communicated in such a graphic manner as to beguile the hearers into an impression that they were themselves witnessing the living scenes described. It is presumed the succeeding lectures will be more interesting still, as they depict scenes that are newer and more remote. The second lecture occurs next Tuesday evening.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1, 1874.

THE SHAKERS IN NEW YORK.

The Convention of Shakers held in Steinway Hall, last Sunday, excited a great deal of interest about town, as was shown by the very large attendance in the afternoon and evening. About ten men and an equal number of women occupied the stage, the women being dressed in picturesque costumes, consisting of purple dresses and wide mantles about the shoulders. The men were attired with their usual simplicity. Some of the addresses touching upon sociological topics were not remarkable for their propriety. Elder Loomis, a somewhat aged man dressed in a blue flannel suit, uttered so deely and learefully upon the subject of procreation, that before his address was concluded there were a number of vacant seats that had been occupied by ladies, when he began speaking. Other prominent celibates of each sex delivered addresses upon different subjects during the afternoon session.

According to the theology of the Shakers, there are two classes of people named, the Esau class and the Jacob class. God blesses the first class physically and the second spiritually. All man's labor being for his mouth, the Jacobites must eat spiritual food or manna, and the Esauites, earthly food. As a nation, our stomachs are preponderantly over our conscience, and the love of money over the love of its use. Health and comfort, mobility and religion, the good of the present generation and the welfare of the future are completely subordinated to appetite.

As to the question of celibacy, the speaker inquired if he do as is right, he is as much outside of the social circle as the insane. The question of food is the question of the soul. A change of diet is a change of the social system, either for better or for worse. Hitherto the changes made by the American people have been from bad to worse. The diet of the young at the present day is one that should be a shame to the diet of the stomach of young America has absorbed and digested its physiological conscience. The waists of females are small only because they wish to let the world know that they are equally untalented and unwilling to be cause mothers. Jesus was practically impracticable during his life because he went to such extremes in his conduct. He formed no church organization. He labored in the wilderness of abstract ideas. And of such is Shakerism.

THE SAFE BURGULARY CASE AND THE SECRET SERVICE.

The trial known as the "Safe Burglary Trial," is now in its seventh week of continuance. The testimony in both sides has revealed the most disgusting state of official corruption; and if a verdict be reached the country will indeed have cause for thanksgiving. The government could not have had an exceedingly difficult task, and it is not probable that they will be able to prosecute any more. The best that can be expected is, what is called a "hang jury," by which is meant a disagreement. It is rumored in circles where the matter is still under discussion, that this trial will not be the end of the case. In Newark there are some interesting cases to be tried, growing out of the testimony given on both sides of the case in Washington.

Where it will all end, it would be difficult now to predict; but one way will be to see whether the so-called "Secret Service" of the Treasury Department has ever accomplished enough good to justify its existence; and if the final result shall be the abolishing of that branch of the service entirely, it will really have accomplished a noble and good to the country at large.

AN ARCADIAN RECEPTION.—BRADFORD'S PAINTING.

The Arcadian Club gave a reception on Saturday evening last to Dr. J. H. Hayes, the distinguished Arctic explorer. The only thing that was at all out of the way were two pictures by Bradford, which hung upon the club walls. The verdict could be seen that Mr. Bradford's ice bergs are not the kind that float about the open polar sea, and to Dr. Hayes their shortcomings must have been painful. Mr. Bradford is one of those painters who go abroad and get the name and go foreigners, making characteristic American pictures, while in their own country their rank is questionable. If ever a man deserved a reception, that man is Dr. Hayes. He is undoubtedly the discoverer of the open Polar sea, and has devoted his life to Arctic explorations.

A HARD WINTER PREDICTED.

Everybody is predicting that the coming winter will be a hard one. Already a great many men are out of work, and are advertising to take any sort of positions. Not long ago, a man whom he had known as a well-to-do merchant, came to him and begged to be employed as a constable. The merchant told him he had no single vacancy. "Put me on as a driver," said the ex-merchant. "It is impossible for me to do even that," replied his friend. "Then let me work as a table hand," said the gentleman. "For I am utterly destitute, and must either do this or starve." This is only one case in a thousand. Men are glad to take boys' work, and wages, and some are even willing to work for their board alone.

PARADISE AT NIBLO'S.

The Kiralfy Brothers' troupe recently closed a successful run of several weeks at Niblo's Garden in this city, where they have been playing a singular drama, entitled "The Deluge," or "Paradise Lost." In one act, Eve is seen seated in Paradise. Presently an enormous, a repent glimmer across the stage in a very life like manner, climbs an apple tree in a very clumsy manner, and enters into conversation with her first mother. Her next appearance on the scene is in the form of a man, as Satan. Plopping another apple off the tree, he offers it to Eve, who, after long hesitation, is persuaded to eat thereof, being assured that she shall not surely die in punishment. This is a moment of intense interest to the audience. Although she hesitates, she can thus easily change the future of man, and Satan gives vent to a most demoniac laugh at his easy victory. In another act, Cain, the first murderer, strikes his brother Abel to the earth, and receives the terrible curse of his outraged father. Complicated, marches, by

about twenty-five female warriors, under the leadership of a remarkably handsome blonde figure conspicuously on the stage, which is further enlivened by ballet dancing. This is led by the Kiralfy sisters, both alike graceful and pretty. The agility and grace of these two girls, when dancing is really wonderful. The play, which is of considerable length, concludes with the deluge, represented chiefly by gorgeous and elaborate scenery.

The partial nudity of the female performers, and the close fitting of their trunks, are one of the most objectionable characteristics of the entertainment. Between the second and third acts, some startling trapeze performances are given by the celebrated Bolset Brothers.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The actual span of this bridge will be 1,610 feet, and the altitude of the roadway and sidewalk will be over 150 feet. The height of the towers on each side of the river is to be about 290 feet. Of these two towers the one in Brooklyn is now near finish, the one on this side not yet being raised much over 140 feet. The bridge when completed will continue about a half mile beyond each tower. The landing place in Brooklyn being at Sand street hill, and the one in New York being on Frankfort street, at the City Hall. When completed, it will be in about five years, the undertaking will have cost but little short of \$10,000,000.

LITERARY NOTES.

The fourth volume in Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s "Brice's Book" series is just out. It contains selections from the personal reminiscences of Barham, Harrow and Hodder, three men of letters, better known in England than in this country. This volume is unusually juicy, even for one of the "Brice's Book" series, and Mr. Stoddard has been most successful in giving his readers an exceedingly entertaining volume.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have under way a series of volumes of contemporary biography, suggestive, though not imitative of the "Brice's Book" books.

Henry Holt & Co. announces a series of biographies, which will be also a history of the art. Poetry, painting, war, sculpture, &c., will be treated or through sketches of the men who were earliest in the field, and who have made themselves immortal in these arts. The idea is certainly unique and cannot fail to be attractive.

Among the holiday books there is nothing that will prove more irresistible to the children than the volume of "Hymns and Dingles," by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge.

It is too early to tell all the pleasant things that will appear in the January number of *Children's Monthly*. I have, however, been permitted to see proof sheets of two of the serials, Dr. Holman's, which is expected to run through the year, and M. J. Powell's account of his first celebrated expedition of the great Colorado canyon, and will be magnificently illustrated by Thomas Moran, who recently visited the country in company with Major Powell. The Major's story of his adventures reads like a romance. A more interesting exploration than M. J. Powell's never set foot in a wilderness. The present installment abounds in thrilling anecdote and graphic descriptions, and is written with grace and power.

The opening chapters of Dr. Holman's serial, "The Story of Seven Years," give promise of good things to come.

THE BIRD IN VERSE.

Dr. Cox of Newark, N. J., the author of "The Bird in Verse," will publish in time for the holidays, through the Appleton, a new poem entitled "The Bird in Verse." It is, in fact, the *Book of the Year*, and will be published in a very attractive and pictorial style.

THE FLOWER TRADE.

Here in New York it is rather large cities, but trade in flowers is a most considerable magnitude, judging from the number of florists who do a thriving business. These florists, with some exceptions, confine themselves to the upper portion of the city, as it is the best place for the majority of their customers to go. In summer very little business is done, the season not commencing until the first of December. It is at its height from that time until May. The growing plants sold in winter are generally of tropical origin, though, hardly things not apt to die for want of fresh air. During the winter months, the florists grow plants growing in pots and hanging baskets are sold in large numbers. Roses are of course in greater demand than any other kinds of flowers, and next to them in number and demand, come violets, hyacinths, etc. Handsome bouquets, sometimes cost \$25 and \$30; and for fashionable weddings or balls, enormous shallow baskets filled with tea roses bring